

# **Chapter 11**

## **The Jackson Era 1824-1845**

### **Section 1**

### **Jacksonian Democracy**

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# Main Idea

**The political system of the United States changed under Andrew Jackson.**

As you read, ask yourself:

What changes in the political system of the United States occurred under Andrew Jackson?

# Andrew Jackson

Background knowledge

## President

- 7th President
- 1829 - 1837

## Early Life

- Parents emigrated from Ireland
- Father died before his birth
- Mother died when he was 14
- Two brothers also died



# Andrew Jackson

Background knowledge

## **Career - Military**

- At 13 joined Continental Army
- Major General of Tennessee Militia
- Lead campaign against Creek Indians in Georgia
- In 1815 lead military victory over British at the Battle of New Orleans



# Andrew Jackson

Background knowledge

## Career - Politician

- Lawyer
- US Representative
- US Senator
- Circuit Judge
- President



# Andrew Jackson

Background knowledge

## Personal Life

- Married Rachel Jackson
- Two adopted children
- Owned large cotton plantation with 150 slaves
- Killed man in pistol duel



# Andrew Jackson

## Background knowledge

- Andrew Jackson's likeness is found on every 20.00 bill
- The 20.00 bill is often referred to as a Jackson



# Andrew Jackson Facts

- The **first assassination** attempt on a sitting U.S. President occurred on January 30, 1835, when Robert Lawrence failed to slay Andrew Jackson.
- Andrew Jackson was the first U.S. President to represent the **Democratic Party**.



# Andrew Jackson Facts

- Andrew Jackson was the first President to articulate that as President he **represented all the people**.
- Andrew Jackson was the **first person** to serve as a U.S. Representative, Senator, and President.

# Andrew Jackson Facts

- Andrew Jackson was the first President from a **state west of the Appalachian Mountains.**

# Videos

- [www.pbs.org/kcet/AndrewJackson/](http://www.pbs.org/kcet/AndrewJackson/)
- Introduction
- Wild Young Man
- War Hero
- Candidate
- First Modern President
- Defender of the Union
- Prophet

# Videos

- [www.pbs.org/kcet/AndrewJackson/](http://www.pbs.org/kcet/AndrewJackson/)
- Middle School Lessons and Videos
  - Reinventing the President, Part 1
  - Reinventing the President, Part 2
  - The Corporations
  - Bank Wars

Video Viewing Guides available

# Videos

- [www.history.com/topics/andrew-jackson](http://www.history.com/topics/andrew-jackson)
- Andrew Jackson's Firsts
- Andrew Jackson, The Widower
- Jackson and the \$20 bill
- Andrew Jackson's Death

suffrage noun

suffrage

- right
- to vote

# suffrage

## Suffrage Examples

When the United States was founded only white men with property had suffrage.

At the time of the American Civil War, most white men had been granted suffrage.

# suffrage

## Suffrage Examples

In 1920, women were granted suffrage. The passage of the Nineteenth Amendment granted women the right to vote in all United States elections.

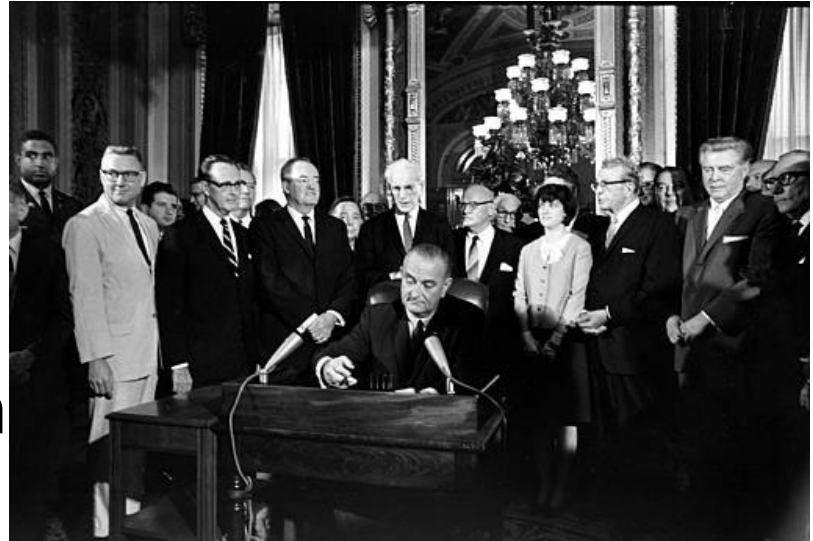




# suffrage

## Suffrage Examples

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 outlawed discriminatory voting practices that denied **suffrage** to many African Americans in the United States.



# Suffrage

Why is suffrage a critical aspect of a democracy?

Begin by saying or writing:

Suffrage is a critical aspect of democracy for the following reasons. First, \_\_\_\_\_

# suffrage

suffrage                      noun

suffragist                    noun



In 1917, all women in the United States did not have **suffrage**, the right to vote. **Suffragists** in New York City collected more than a million signatures of women demanding voting rights. They then paraded down Fifth Avenue with the signature placards.

majority noun

majority

– more than half

# majority examples



When there is **majority** rule, a law will pass if more than half of the voters vote for it.

# bureaucracy noun

## bureaucracy

- a system
- in which non-elected officials
- carry out laws and policies

# bureaucracy examples

If there is a government **bureaucracy**, government actions are carried out by bureaus, administrators, and officials.

If a President gives jobs in the **bureaucracy** to people in the same party or to friends, it is called a spoils system.

# bureaucracy

Word Family

bureaucracy	noun
bureaucrat	noun
bureaucratic	adjective
bureaucratically	adverb

A bureaucracy is part of the government where non-elected individuals carry out government functions. A person who works for a government agency for many years can become a rigid bureaucrat, establishing bureaucratic steps that people must go through. A bureaucratically run bureau can be difficult for citizens.





tariff noun

tariff

- a tax
- on imports or exports

# tariff examples

- In 1828, merchants had to pay a tariff on goods that were imported. As a result, goods from Europe cost more.
- In 2012, US importers had to pay a tariff on tires from China.

**nullify** verb

nullify

- to cancel OR
- make ineffective

# nullify examples

- When a contract is declared no longer valid, this is an example of a situation where you nullify a contract.
- You will nullify the benefits of exercise if exercising is followed by eating ice cream.

secede verb

secede

- to leave OR
- to withdraw

# secede examples

During Jackson's presidency, some Southerners wanted their states to **secede** from the union.

Southern states **seceded** from the union in the Civil War.

# secede word family

secede verb

seceded verb

secession noun

secessionists noun

A local group decided to **secede** from the “mother” organization after two other groups **seceded** because they disagreed with the new mission of the organization. Their **secession** from the organization surprised many members. However, the **secessionists** were firm in their decision.

# Vocabulary Review

1. suffrage
  2. majority
  3. tariff
  4. nullify
  5. secede
  6. bureaucracy
- when states left the United States
  - more than 1/2 of the votes for a law
  - extra tax paid on a import or export
  - a government agency where non-elected people carry out government business
  - to cancel an agreement
  - right to vote



# Jacksonian Democracy Preview

# Jacksonian Democracy

**The Election of 1824**

# Jacksonian Democracy

**The Election of 1824**

Striking a Bargain

# Jacksonian Democracy

## **The Election of 1824**

Striking a Bargain

The Adams' Presidency

# Jacksonian Democracy

**The Election of 1824**

Striking a Bargain

The Adams's Presidency

**The Election of 1828**

# Jacksonian Democracy

## **The Election of 1824**

Striking a Bargain

The Adams Presidency

## **The Election of 1828**

Jackson Triumphs

# Jacksonian Democracy

## **The Election of 1824**

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The Adams Presidency

## **The Election of 1828**

Jackson Triumphs

## **Jackson as President**

# Jacksonian Democracy

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## **Jackson as President**

“Old Hickory”



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## **Jackson as President**

“Old Hickory”

New Voters

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The Spoils System

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Electoral Changes

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The South Protests

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The Webster-Hayne Debate

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The Webster-Hayne Debate

Jackson Takes a Stand

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The Webster-Hayne Debate

Jackson Takes a Stand

The Nullification Crisis



# Reading Check page 335

## **Scaffolding Questions**

How many political parties were there in 1824?

Four men in the party ran for president. Did Andrew Jackson get a majority of votes?

Which of the 4 candidates received the most votes?

Who did the House of Representatives select as president?

Who helped Adams to be elected as president?

What position in the government was Clay given?

# Reading Check page 335

## Reading Check

Why were Adams and Clay accused of making a “corrupt bargain” (stealing the election)?

Begin by saying or writing:

Adams and Clay were accused of making a “corrupt bargain” because \_\_\_\_\_

# Reading Check page 336

## Scaffolding Questions

- How many parties were there in the 1828 election?
- What party did Jackson support?
- Did the Democrats (Jackson's party) want a strong central government?
- Did the National Republicans (Adams' party) want a strong central government?
- What does "mudslinging" involve?
- How did the politicians create enthusiasm for the election?
- Who won this election?

# Reading Check page 336

## Reading Check

**Summarize** the ways that Jackson tried to get the support of people in the election of 1828.

Begin by saying or writing:

Jackson used a number of techniques to gain the support of voters including:

# Reading Check page 337

## Scaffolding Questions

- Prior to the 1820's, only white men who owned property were granted the right of suffrage. When suffrage was expanded who was given the right to vote?
- Prior to the 1820's, the state legislatures chose the presidential electors. How did this change?
- Prior to the 1820's, caucus committees chose candidates. How did this change?

# Reading Check page 337

(Note to teacher - a different question)

## Reading Check

What changes

What changes in the political system of the United States occurred under Andrew Jackson?

Begin by saying or writing:

Some of the changes in the political system of the United States that occurred under Andrew Jackson included: \_\_\_\_\_

# Reading Check page 339

## Scaffolding Questions

- What is a tariff?
- Manufacturers liked the tariff because it made products from Europe cost \_\_\_\_\_. Thus, people would want to buy products manufactured in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Southerners didn't like the tariff because it made products from Europe cost \_\_\_\_\_.

# Reading Check page 339

## Scaffolding Questions

- Many Southerners believed that if they did not like a federal law, they could nullify it. If you nullify a law, you \_\_\_\_\_.
- They also thought the state could secede from the union. If you secede from the union, you would \_\_\_\_\_
- These Southerners favored \_\_\_\_\_ rights rather than federal rights.



# Reading Check page 339

## Reading Check

What changes

Why did South Carolina pass the Nullification Act?

Begin by saying or writing:

South Carolina passed the Nullification Act because.....

# Summary

Summarize the major political changes that occurred during Andrew Jackson's presidential terms. State the importance of each change. Continued on next slide.

# Summary

Before writing, organize your ideas using a t chart.

<u>          </u> <i>change</i> <u>          </u>	<u>          </u> <i>importance</i> <u>          </u>